

11-01  
92/13

# Carolina Country

APRIL 1973



# NURSERY STOCK SALE!

OVER 350 VARIETIES  
TO CHOOSE FROM

Planting instructions included  
in each order. Every plant  
will be labeled.

ORDER  
BY MAIL!

Rose Bushes: 2 yr. field grown blooming size bushes. All monthly  
bloomers in these varieties. 49¢ each. Prices on Rose Bushes: 49¢  
each, 6 for \$2.89—12 for \$5.69, your choice of varieties.

## FLOWERING SHRUBS— 1 or 2 Years Old

Crepe Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft. —	\$6.99 ea.
Spirea Van Houttei—White, 1-2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Spirea Reenensiana, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Althea—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Althea—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft. —	.59 ea.
Tamarix—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Bush Honeysuckle—Red, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. —	.39 ea.
Old Fashion Lilac—1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Oak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Mokorange—White, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft. —	.69 ea.
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft. —	.39 ea.
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft. —	.39 ea.
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Jap. Snowball, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Red, 1 ft. —	.39 ea.
French Lilac—Red, White, Purple, 1 to 2 ft. —	.98 ea.
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Hypericum, 1 ft. —	.19 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Vitex—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.39 ea.
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Azalea—White, Purple, Red or Pink, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.59 ea.
Rose Arctica, 1 ft. —	.39 ea.
Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Hydrangea Arborescens—1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Arrowwood Viburnum, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.39 ea.
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft. —	.39 ea.
American Elder, 1 to 2 ft. —	.39 ea.
Opossum Haw, 1 to 2 ft. —	.98 ea.
False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Burning Bush, 1 ft. —	.98 ea.
Flowering Pomegranate, 1/2-1 ft. —	.79 ea.

## FLOWERING TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Magnolia Grandifolia, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	\$.59 ea.
Magnolia Niagara, 1 to 2 ft. —	.139 ea.
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft. —	.149 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft. —	.49 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 4 to 6 ft. —	.89 ea.
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft. —	.29 ea.
American Red Bud, 4 to 6 ft. —	.79 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 2-3 ft. —	.29 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 4-6 ft. —	.129 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft. —	.129 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft. —	.198 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. —	.79 ea.
Golden Rain Tree, 3 to 4 ft. —	.249 ea.
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. —	.79 ea.
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft. —	.149 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —	.59 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 4 to 6 ft. —	.198 ea.
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink, 1 to 2 ft. —	.59 ea.
Flowering Peach—2 1/2 to 4 ft. —	.89 ea.
Peppermint Flow. Peach, 2 1/2-4 ft. —	.89 ea.
dbl. Pink Flowering Cherry, 3-5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 2 to 3 ft. —	.98 ea.
Flowering Crab—4 to 6 ft. —	.198 ea.
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Tree of Heaven, 3 to 5 ft. —	.98 ea.
Owarf Red Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.69 ea.
Magnolia Soulangiana, 1 to 2 ft. —	.139 ea.
Weeping Peach—Red or Pink, 1 ft. —	.89 ea.
Weeping Peach, Red or Pink, 2-3 ft. —	.129 ea.
White Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.

White Fringe, 2 to 3 ft. —	.129 ea.
Japanese Flow. Cherry, 3 to 5 ft. —	.398 ea.
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft. —	.249 ea.
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn— Red Blooms, 3 to 5 ft. —	.449 ea.
*Big Leaf Cucumber, 3 to 4 ft. —	.169 ea.
*Paw Paw, 3 to 5 ft. —	.129 ea.
*Sourwood, 2 to 3 ft. —	.98 ea.
*Yellow Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft. —	.79 ea.
Downy Hawthorn, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.59 ea.
Dwarf White Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.98 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft. —	.149 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft. —	.249 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft. —	.398 ea.
5-N-1 Flowering Crab, 3 ft. —	.398 ea.
Red Leaf Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.98 ea.

## SHADE TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft. —	\$.39 ea.
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft. —	.79 ea.
Chinese Elm, 2 ft. —	.19 ea.
Chinese Elm, 3-4 ft. —	.39 ea.
Chinese Elm, 4 to 6 ft. —	.79 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. —	.39 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. —	.69 ea.
Catalpa Tree, 2 to 3 ft. —	.29 ea.
Ginkgo Tree, 1 to 2 ft. —	.79 ea.
Ginkgo Tree, 3 to 5 ft. —	.298 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 2 ft. —	.79 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 3 to 5 ft. —	.129 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft. —	.79 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3-5 ft. —	.129 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft. —	.06 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft. —	.10 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft. —	.19 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 6 ft. —	.29 ea.
Faassen Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft. —	.449 ea.
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft. —	.49 ea.
Sycamore, 4 to 6 ft. —	.89 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 3 to 5 ft. —	.59 ea.
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft. —	.49 ea.
Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft. —	.79 ea.
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft. —	.198 ea.
Tulip Tree, 2 to 3 ft. —	.29 ea.
Tulip Tree, 3 to 4 ft. —	.49 ea.
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735), 3 to 5 ft. —	.449 ea.
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313), 3 to 5 ft. —	.495 ea.
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft. —	.449 ea.
Silver Variegated Maple, 3 to 5 ft. —	.449 ea.
Schweider Maple, 3 to 5 ft. —	.449 ea.
*Yellow Wood, 2 to 3 ft. —	.98 ea.
Canoe Birch, 3 to 4 ft. —	.449 ea.
White Ash, 3 to 4 ft. —	.29 ea.
Green Ash, 3 to 4 ft. —	.29 ea.
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft. —	.69 ea.
Dawson Redwood, 1 to 2 ft. —	.249 ea.
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 ft. —	.69 ea.
Moran Locust, 4 to 5 ft. —	.498 ea.
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.49 ea.
American Linden Tree, 2 ft. —	.89 ea.
American Linden Tree, 3 to 5 ft. —	.129 ea.
Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619), 3 to 4 ft. —	.498 ea.
Sassafras, 1 to 2 ft. —	.29 ea.
Sassafras, 2 to 3 ft. —	.49 ea.
*Scarlet Maple, 4 to 5 ft. —	.89 ea.
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft. —	.69 ea.
Sycamore Maple, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.49 ea.
*Black Gum, 2 to 3 ft. —	.79 ea.
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft. —	.249 ea.
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. —	.29 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. —	.69 ea.
Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft. —	.39 ea.
Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft. —	.29 ea.
Bald Cypress, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
*Little Leaf Cucumber, 2 to 3 ft. —	.69 ea.

## FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —	\$.49 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.79 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —	.119 ea.
Elberta Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.79 ea.
Elberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —	.119 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.79 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —	.119 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.79 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —	.119 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.79 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —	.119 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.79 ea.

Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —	.119 ea.
Champion Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.79 ea.
Champion Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —	.119 ea.
Maygold Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.79 ea.
Maygold Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —	.119 ea.
Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.79 ea.
Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —	.119 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —	.149 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —	.149 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —	.149 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —	.149 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —	.149 ea.
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —	.149 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —	.149 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft. —	.149 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —	.149 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.89 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —	.149 ea.
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft. —	.398 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. —	.149 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. —	.298 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. —	.169 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. —	.298 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. —	.169 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. —	.298 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. —	.149 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —	.198 ea.
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft. —	.149 ea.
Orient Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —	.198 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. —	.149 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —	.198 ea.
Moorpark Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. —	.69 ea.
Moorpark Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. —	.98 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. —	.69 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. —	.98 ea.
Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft. —	.59 ea.
Nectarine, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —	.98 ea.
Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —	.59 ea.
Damson Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —	.98 ea.
Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —	.59 ea.
Red June Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —	.98 ea.
Bruce Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —	.59 ea.
Bruce Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —	.98 ea.
Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —	.59 ea.
Methley Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —	.98 ea.
Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —	.59 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —	.98 ea.

## DWARF FRUIT TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	\$.29 ea.
Dwarf Elberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 4 to 5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2-3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 4-5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 4-5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 4-5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Del. Apple, 4-5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 4 to 5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 2-3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 4-5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 4 to 5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 4 to 5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 4 to 5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 2-3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 4-5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft. —	.229 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-5 ft. —	.398 ea.
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft. —	.249 ea.
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2-3 ft. —	.249 ea.
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. —	.249 ea.
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. —	.249 ea.
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft. —	.249 ea.

## VINES—1 or 2 Years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft. —	\$.29 ea.
Wisteria—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.29 ea.
Bittersweet, 1 ft. —	.29 ea.

REDS	TWO TONES	CLIMBERS	YELLOW	PINKS	WHITES
Red Radiance	President Hoover	Cl. Blaze Red	Eclipse	Pink Radiance	K. A. Victoria
Better Times	Betty Upchurch	Cl. Red Talisman	Golden Charm	The Doctor	Caledonia
Crimson Glory	Edith N. Perkins	Cl. Golden Charm	Peace	Calambria	K. Louise
Painsetia	Contrast	Cl. Pink Radiance	Luxemburg	Picture	Rex Anderson
Mirandy	Candace de Sastago	Cl. White Am. Beauty	Golden Dawn	K. T. Marshall	White Am. Beauty

*Clematis Vine—White, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.29 ea.
Grapes—Luttrell or Niagara, 1/2-1 ft. —	.59 ea.
Grapes—Concord or Fredonia, 1/2-1 ft. —	.59 ea.
Grapes—Delaware or Catawba, 1/2-1 ft. —	.59 ea.
Kudzu Vine, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.29 ea.
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft. —	.29 ea.
*Trumpet Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.29 ea.
Yellow Jasmine, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.59 ea.
*Vince Minor Clumps	.06 ea.
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft. —	.19 ea.
English Ivy, 4 to 8 inch —	.29 ea.
Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inch —	.29 ea.
Eunonymus Coloratus, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.19 ea.
Ajuga Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr. —	.19 ea.
Eunonymus Kewensis, 1/2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Virginia Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —	.29 ea.

## NUT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft. —	\$.79 ea.
Hazel Nut, 3 to 5 ft. —	.198 ea.
Butternut, 1 to 2 ft. —	.49 ea.
Butternut, 3 to 4 ft. —	.149 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft. —	.69 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 3 to 5 ft. —	.149 ea.
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft. —	.79 ea.
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft. —	.298 ea.
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 ft. —	.449 ea.
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft. —	.298 ea.
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 ft. —	.449 ea.
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft. —	.39 ea.
Black Walnut, 3 to 5 ft. —	.89 ea.
English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft. —	.398 ea.
Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft. —	.69 ea.
American Beech—Collected, 3-4 ft. —	.49 ea.
Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft. —	.98 ea.

## EVERGREENS—1 or 2 Years Old

Glossy Abelia, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	\$ .29 ea
*American Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
*Rhododendron, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Pfitzer Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.69 ea.
Cherry Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Nandina, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Boxwood, 1/2 ft. . . . .	.39 ea.
Irish Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Savin Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Red Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Burfordi Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Dwarf Burfordi Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.69 ea.
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.39 ea.
Colorado Blue Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.39 ea.
*Mountain Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
*Canadian Hemlock, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.19 ea.
*Short Leaf Pine, 1 ft. . . . .	.19 ea.
Slash Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.19 ea.
*Red Cedar, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.19 ea.
Hetzl Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Japanese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Foster Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Helleri Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.69 ea.
East Palatka Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Chinese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.69 ea.
Andorra Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Cedrus Deodara, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Jack Yew, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.79 ea.
Baker Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Berckman's Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Globe Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Greek Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Gardenia—White, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Camellia—Red, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.79 ea.
Norway Spruce—1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Euonymus Radicans, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.19 ea.
Euonymus Manhattan, 1/2 ft. . . . .	.19 ea.
Euonymus Puchellans, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Euonymus Dupont, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.39 ea.
*White Pine, 1 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Austrian Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Mugo Pine, 3 to 5 inch . . . . .	.39 ea.
Scotch Pine, 3 to 5 inch . . . . .	.19 ea.
Western Yellow Pine, 3 to 5 inch . . . . .	.19 ea.
White Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Serbian Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.29 ea.
Douglas Fir, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.39 ea.
Cleyera Japonica, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Eleagnus Fruticand, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Thorny Eleagnus, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Hetzl Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.59 ea.
Sargent Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.69 ea.
Shore Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Yupon Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . .	.49 ea.
Maehonia Beali, 3 to 5 inch . . . . .	.49 ea.
Gray Carpet Ground Cover, 3-5 inch . . . . .	.98 ea.
Blue Rug Ground Cover, 3 to 5 inch . . . . .	.98 ea.





# Carolina Country

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Member, NRECA

J.C. Brown, Jr.,  
General Manager

## April Fool's Day Came Early

Speaking at the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's annual meeting in Dallas, Bob Partridge said: "I felt as if April Fool's Day had come three months early. I couldn't believe it."

Partridge, NRECA's general manager, was describing his reaction to the surprise the Nixon Administration pulled off on Dec. 29 with a press release that wiped out the REA direct loan program and put REA financing under the Rural Development Act.

What made it seem even more like an April fool's joke was the statement in the release saying that all future REA loans would be made as guaranteed or insured loans at 5 percent.

Partridge knew the Rural Development Act, and he knew electric cooperatives would find it difficult, and in many cases impossible, to qualify for loans under its provisions.

An opinion prepared for REA Administrator David Hamil by the Assistant General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture confirms those apprehensions. It said that an electric cooperative applying for a loan under the Act will have to:

1. Be "unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere ... at reasonable rates and terms." According to the opinion, this means "from private lenders at prevailing interest rates and terms." The opinion adds: "Manifestly, also, the prevailing interest rate is not limited to 5 percent."

2. Agree to refinance and repay the loan if the Secretary of Agriculture determines at any time during the life of the loan that credit is available elsewhere at prevailing rates.

3. Submit its loan application to the multi-county planning agency and county or municipal body having jurisdiction for a 30-day "review and comment." Before the loan could be approved, a determination would have to be made "that the loan project is not inconsistent with area development planning."

Thanks to Sam Ervin and other Senate leaders of both parties who co-sponsored the bi-partisan Humphrey-Aiken Bill, the Senate already has acted to restore the direct loan program by a vote of 69-20. Jesse Helms voted twice for crippling amendments and then voted against the bill.

In the House, bills to accomplish the same purpose were headed for vote with North Carolina's Reps. Walter Jones, David Henderson, Charles Rose and Richardson Preyer as co-sponsors.

There was nothing to laugh about when April Fool's day came early. But maybe by April, when you read this, the bad joke will have lost its sting.

Jim Chaney

COVER — With Purgatory Mountain looming in the background as its landmark, a 1,000-acre tract of open fields, woodlands, streams, flat lands, and mountain jewels a new future. Purgatory is in Randolph County. The area is served by Randolph EMC. Big things are beginning to happen there. It's being prepared as the site for the North Carolina Zoo and the new zoo director is already on the scene making plans. There's a story about him and the zoo on page 6 and 7 written especially for Carolina Country by Marcia Constantino.

### This Month...

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# INSIDE CAROLINA COUNTRY

a commentary by J.C. Brown Jr., general manager,  
North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation.

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## Creating a Desert in North Carolina

North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation has filed with the Federal Power Commission in opposition to another increase in Duke Power Company's wholesale rates.

The increase would cost consumer-owned electric systems in the state an additional \$8,549,000 a year and is excessive and discriminatory.

Duke is placing electric cooperatives in a price squeeze and making it impossible for them to serve their members at competitive rates.

Duke is gouging the public with its rate increases. It is gouging the cooperatives and municipalities even more. It is going to create a desert in North Carolina.

N.C. EMC petitioned the Federal Power Commission for permission to intervene and entered a motion to have the increase suspended. Duke wanted it made effective March 26.

The increase would raise power rates of Blue Ridge, Crescent, Davidson, Haywood, Pee Dee, Piedmont, Rutherford and Surry-Yadkin EMCs. In filing with the Commission, N.C. EMC acted in behalf of the eight cooperatives and their consumer-members.

Duke filed its new wholesale rates with the Federal Power Commission Jan. 23 without advance notice to either its municipal or cooperative customers. According to Duke's own estimates, the municipalities would have to pay \$5,918,000 more a year and the cooperatives \$2,631,000 more a year for power if the increase is granted.

The increase is the latest of three Duke has sought from consumer-owned systems in less than three years. On Dec. 14, 1970, it raised rates to cooperatives 7.17 percent. The cooperatives and municipalities appealed and the case is now pending in the courts. On July 21, 1972, it put a fuel clause into effect which raised the cooperatives' power costs an additional 15.56 percent.

In short, we haven't got out of court with the first one yet, and now we have a third.

The latest increase would raise the EMCs' power costs a further 20 percent — to a total of more than 40 percent and for many of them more than 50 percent — and result in the EMCs and municipal systems paying more for wholesale power than Duke charges its industrial customers.

It would mean the EMCs would be unable to compete, with the result that industries would not locate — and perhaps not remain — in the areas served by EMCs.

As far as industrial development in rural North Carolina is concerned, Duke would create a desert of underdevelopment as a consequence.

The N.C. EMC petition puts it this way: "Duke is attempting to use this monopolistic and predator price squeeze to entice large customers away from the petitioners."

Duke is going after profits in a way that will deprive the areas the EMCs serve of competitively priced power. It is seeking a rate increase twice as high as it is seeking from its retail customers, including the industries it serves.

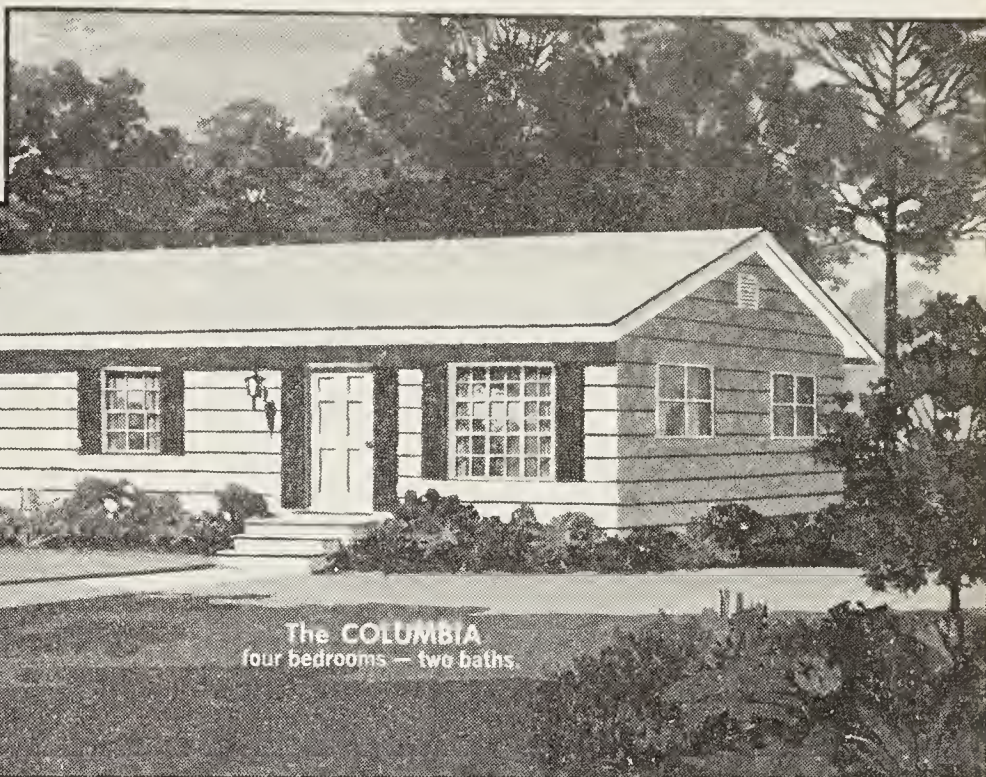
It is seeking too much from its retail customers as well as its cooperative and municipal customers.

If Duke succeeds, everybody's electric bills will go up even higher.

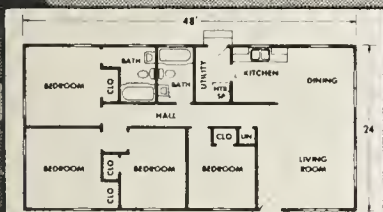




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Zoo Director William Hoff indicating the way to the Purgatory Trail, a hiking path leading to the Mountain.



William Hoff at work in his office in the Visitor Information Center on the Purgatory Mountain zoo site.

# A Man With Ideas for an Ideal Zoo Starts From Scratch at Purgatory

By Marcia H. Constantino  
N.C. Zoological Authority

**W**hy does the highly successful director of a world famous zoo leave at the peak of his career to take on a fledgling zoo effort in rural North Carolina?

This is usually the first question asked of William Hoff, new director of the North Carolina Zoological Park, now under development on the nearly 1400-acre Purgatory Mountain zoo site in Randolph County southeast of Asheboro. (The area is served by Randolph EMC.)

To the man from St. Louis the answer is simple: "There hasn't been a new zoo constructed properly anywhere yet. The irresistible challenge to build the ideal zoo from scratch was

something I couldn't pass up."

Hoff is no stranger to the Tar Heel State. Back in the 1960's he worked on a zoo feasibility study involving North Carolina and several other southeastern states. At that time he concluded that a southern zoo should be located just south of Greensboro. Later Hoff served as a consultant to the Randolph County Society for Zoological Development which was competing statewide to have the zoo located in their area.

The new director, on the job since February, has temporary office quarters in the Visitor Information Center on the site. One of two additional office units placed on the site last month are being prepared to receive him and his staff.

Initial plans for Phase I construction of the park, he feels, should include a complex of climate-controlled, indoor natural habitat enclosures for animals not usually displayed out of doors, such as reptiles, birds, fish, and primates. Although most of the outdoor natural habitats will be constructed during Phase II, one or two will be completed during the first building phase scheduled to open in three years. An African zoo environment, for example, could contain giraffes, antelopes, ostriches and other species native to the Dark Continent.

As for stocking the zoo with animals, Hoff states, "We will get what we can to begin a well-rounded collection. Variety in an animal collection is more important than



sheer numbers. We also plan to feature family groups wherever possible."

Hoff's personal animal favorites are the great cats — lions, tigers, jaguars, leopards, cheetahs. He has worked closely with them and has raised by hand many cubs rejected at birth by their mothers. While working as general curator at the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, he devised a formula for successfully raising cats, thereby reducing the death rate among cubs. His formula was printed in the 1960 edition of the *International Zoo Yearbook* and is used now by zoos around the world.

The new director feels keenly that the zoo will offer, in addition to quality entertainment, a wide range of benefits to the state's 5.5 million citizens through education, conservation, and research.

Emphasizing the zoo's educational potential, he states, "Children begin to learn about the animal kingdom when they are in school. It's a fact that

children are more interested in animals than in their other school subjects." The popularity of his local television shows, first with the Cincinnati Zoo and then with the St. Louis Zoo, bears this out. During his six years conducting the Cincinnati television show, nearly every animal in the zoo was featured.

"Zoos working together, each taking on certain species and raising them, can be instrumental in the conservation of rare and endangered animal species," he points out. "It is the hope of most zoo men that backward nations will develop to the point that animals can be turned back into their own natural habitats."

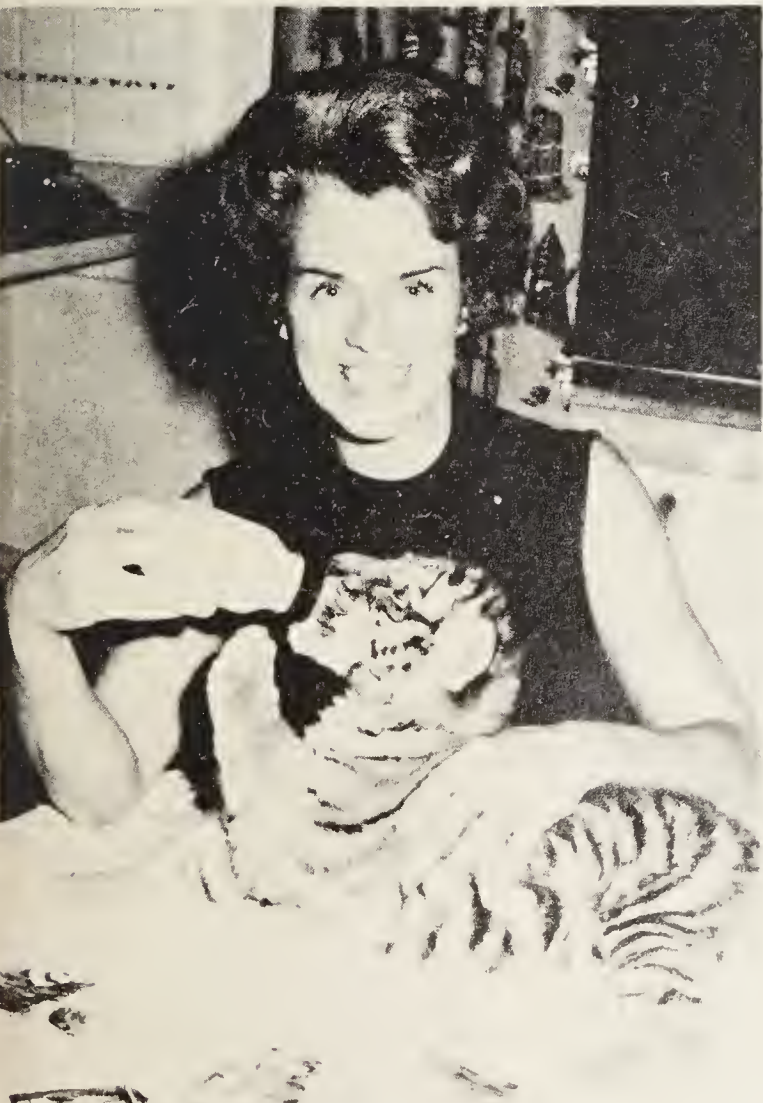
The zoo's contribution to animal research, he thinks, can best be achieved through cooperative programs with North Carolina colleges and universities. He recalls a successful program between the St. Louis Zoo and the University of Missouri. "One senior veterinary student at the Uni-

versity spends two months working at the zoo. When his time is up another student takes his place. Working with exotic animals in addition to pets and livestock broadens the student's knowledge of his field."

Hoff's family, wife Lynn and teenage daughters Kim and Chris, are deeply involved in the zoo world. On many occasions their home had become a nursery for sick or rejected animal babies, including a zebra, baboons, bears, and cats.

In addition to his expertise in the zoo field, Hoff is a skilled photographer. He and his wife have led several photographic safaris to Africa and South America. He also edits his own movies and stills for education and lecturing purposes.

Over the next six to nine months, William Hoff, aided by professional designers and engineers, will turn out the over-all plan for the North Carolina Zoological Park as he answers the challenge to build the ideal zoo.



Mrs. Hoff feeds a tiger cub rejected by its mother.



For high-living zoo tenants, Purgatory will be here.





Photo by Ken Cooke

Senator Humphrey with Attorney General Bob Morgan (left) at N.C. EMC Meeting

## “THE INCREDIBLE TRUTH”

Sen. Hubert Humphrey said what is happening is “nothing short of a violation of the Constitution of the United States by the Office of the President.”

Sen. Herman Talmadge said nothing in the Constitution or in law authorizes a President to impound funds appropriated by Congress or terminate programs enacted by Congress.

Robert D. Partridge, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, said: “The incredible truth is that the Administration killed the old program without knowing if the new one was even legal.”

They were talking about the Nixon Administration’s termination of the REA direct loan program and other programs important to rural people.

Humphrey spoke in Raleigh at the mid-year meeting of North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation to more than 300 men and women representing North Carolina’s consumer-owned EMC’s.

Talmadge and Partridge spoke in Dallas, Texas, at the 31st annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

The Administration announced the end of the direct loan program without notice Dec. 29 in a press release which said that, beginning Jan. 1, all REA loans would be made as guaranteed or insured loans under the 1972 Rural Development Act.

“One day we have a program, Partridge told rural electric leaders in Dallas. “The next day it’s wiped out. One day REA is making loans in accordance with the (1936 Rural Electrification) Act — the next day the program and the statutory provisions of three Acts of Congress are effectively repealed by an Agriculture Department press release . . .

“The incredible truth is that the Administration killed the old program without knowing if the new one was even legal.”

Partridge brought out, as did Humphrey and Talmadge, that the

Rural Development Act was never intended to replace the Rural Electrification Act and contains provisions which will make REA financing uncertain and more difficult. Moreover, he added, “without Congressional jurisdiction and review there is no assurance of a permanent program, which is imperative to intelligent and orderly planning . . .”

At a press conference on January 31, President Nixon said the direct loan program was no longer needed because 80 percent of this 2 percent money goes for country clubs and dilettantes, for example, and others who can afford living in the country.” Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz later admitted this was not true.

Delegates at Dallas wryly displayed stickers reading “dilettantes for REA.”

Senators Humphrey and Talmadge cited the President’s remark as evidence that the Nixon Administration doesn’t know and doesn’t care what is happening in rural America.



One of the real problems in the country, "Humphrey told his Raleigh audience, "is that you can't afford to live there. I hope the President is getting a little better information on other official business than he has been getting on REA, or we are in one heck of a fix."

Talmadge, Georgia Democrat and chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, greeted the members of his Dallas audience as "fellow dilettantes and country club operators."

He told them he was "extremely disturbed" by the "arbitrary" discontinuation of the REA direct loan program, "shocked" by the "abrupt" cutbacks or terminations of other vital farm and rural programs and "astonished" by the President's remark.

"That remark," Talmadge said, is just a small part of the loose talk and wild misuse of facts that has characterized the Administration's attempts to justify their illegal and unconstitutional termination of these programs. This is not to mention that those country dilettantes live in two-thirds of the substandard housing in America.

"The whole thing has a sort of Alice-in-Wonderland aura about it . . . The Administration is talking about country clubs and dilettantes in the hopes of distracting the American people from the fact that it is devouring programs that the Congress has mandated and funded each year for decades."

Alluding to the President's contention that certain programs had to be cutback or terminated to reduce federal spending, Talmadge suggested the President in reality is attempting to force Congress to adopt his own programs.

"The question," Talmadge stressed, "is whether the President has the lawfully constituted authority to impose his will on Congress by effecting an item or line veto so that he is able to modify or completely nullify laws passed by the Legislative Branch. The issue is whether the priorities established by the Administration for the expenditure of taxpayers' money are correct.

"It is whether we should slash funds for programs which are vital for rural America in order to spend money for reparation to North Vietnam . . .

## A Resolution of Appreciation

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors of North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation during the mid-year meeting at which Senator Humphrey spoke:

Be it resolved, that on behalf of the one and one-fourth million North Carolinians who receive their electric service from the EMCs, we express our deep gratitude to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey for his extraordinary service to rural people through his sponsorship of a bill to restore the REA direct loan program.

Be it further resolved that we express our admiration and gratitude to Senator Humphrey for his efforts to carry the question of excessive use of Presidential powers to the people.

Be it further resolved that we express our thanks to Senator Sam Ervin for his co-sponsorship of the Humphrey-Aiken Bill, and to Representative Walter Jones, Representative Charles Rose, Representative Richardson Preyer and Representative David Henderson for co-sponsoring the Denholm Bill, the House Companion Bill which would restore the REA direct loan program.

"I have searched the Constitution and the statute books to determine where the President gets his authority to impound funds or to arbitrarily dismantle programs. I can find no such authority."

Humphrey challenged those who heard him at Raleigh to "fight as you've never fought before — not just for REA, not just over agricultural programs, but . . . for unconstitutional government."

The Minnesota Democrat and former Vice President brushed aside Administration claims that the President was cutting programs to stave off tax increases.

"I think you should know," he said, "that it hasn't been the Congress that has been squandering the public's money . . . Every single budget, Mr. Nixon has asked for increases each year that run from 10, 15 to 20 percent."

That's not the issue, he said; the issue is whether the President has the constitutional authority to impound public funds authorized and appropriated by the elected representatives of the American people — the Congress of the United States.

And not only to impound, he added, but to use impoundment to kill programs even though these programs have been authorized by Congress and signed into the law.

"I have to tell you," he said, "that I consider what has been happening . . . to be nothing short of a violation of the Constitution of the United States by the Office of the President of the United States . . .

" . . . If this President gets by with it, the next will get by with even more, and it won't make any difference which party.

"Once you establish the historical precedent that a President can ignore the expressed will of the Congress of the United States and use the back door veto of impoundment of funds to terminate programs, it will become a standard practice."

Citing other farm and rural programs which, like REA, have been terminated or cut back, Humphrey said: "Rural people have been selected out to take the brunt of budget cuts in the name of budget austerity. I say something is wrong.

"You can't have rural development and cut the heart out of rural programs . . .

"I have no intention of letting the President run willy-nilly over the Constitution. I find myself in close association with your distinguished senator, Sam Ervin, who I think has done the best job in Congress of Constitutional rights and protection of any man in my memory



# LAND USE IN CONFLICT

By Robert E. Leach  
Secretary-Treasurer  
N.C. Land Use Council



Courtesy, *North Carolina Architect* magazine

There is presently a full blown conflict of land use underway in the U.S. and many other countries of the World. The owners and developers of real property are being challenged as never before by the non owner group which feels strongly and professes loudly that a deed to property is really no more than a trusteeship of its holder over a parcel of land and that the land is actually something which holds our God given world together and therefore belongs to all the people. What the owner or developer does to his "trust" is now of great concern to increasing numbers of real and pseudo-environmentalists as well as local, state and Federal government bodies. In America this conflict is somewhat a departure from the historical situation in land ownership—that an individual has "inalienable rights" to do as he pleases

with land which has become his property. An even greater concern is being exhibited regarding the uses or misuses of streams of water and currents of air which grace, temporarily, a given piece of property only to move on to grace another's holdings either in its pure state or vastly altered by one owner's misuse while transcending his property. Riparian rights, air rights and the right to unlimited use of groundwater resources are being seriously questioned and new regulations by governments are being prepared.

All in all it's a new ballgame for developers. Major cities of North America and the European Continent are being spotlighted as examples of poor planning and horrible development. Rapid, uncontrolled growth of major urban centers is now the diagnosis as to

the cause of increasing crime, poverty and financial ills. The word "growth" in some government sectors now evokes the same fear and trembling as the word "cancer." Some community leaders and government agencies charged with protecting certain resources have reacted to the crisis to the point that the nation's economy will undoubtedly be affected.

New thoughts are emerging and answers are being sought on such strange ideas as these:

How big can a given city become before it becomes ungovernable, uncontrollable and unfinancible?

Given an ultimate optimum size for a city how do you limit growth after that size has been attained?



Admittedly some economic benefits accrue to a community from the location of a new industrial or commercial establishment and the attendant immigration of people—what also are the burdens placed on a community from such an action?

How do you cause growth to happen in areas that need it and limit growth in areas that don't?

Who has the responsibility of deciding matters regarding growth in a certain area?

These and many other questions are coming to the forefront and they must be heeded by developers if disastrous confrontations are to be avoided in the future.

Partial answers to the questions have already emerged but a great deal more must be learned and cause and effect relationships must be studied before any real workable land use plan or statewide economic development plan is put into effect in this or any other state. For instance, exponential curves have been developed by planning consultants which show that the size of a city should be limited to approximately 250,000 population for city management to be most efficient and city operation to be economically feasible.

It has been determined, by one researcher, that after a city has attained a size of approximately 250,000 inhabitants then it becomes more economical for the city to purchase a greenbelt around the city to fix permanently the city limits rather than allow further sprawl-type developments requiring additional city services. The greenbelt is an effective barrier, it is felt, to further growth of the city's population and the developer's efforts can then be directed to upgrading and refining the facilities of the existing city. The greenbelt also provides an easily accessible haven from the hub-bub of city existence.

Now, what about the burden's of industrial and population growth? We have all heard of the economic benefits that 100 new factory workers bring to a community. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce furnishes the following list.

- 296 more people
- 112 more households
- 174 additional workers employed

- 107 more registered passenger cars
- \$3,600,000 more in annual retail sales
- \$270,000 more bank deposits
- \$590,000 more personal income

In studying the burdens of the same plant locations (assuming the 100 workers move into the town from elsewhere) the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has come up with the following list:

About 100 new children in school, 50 in grade school; 25 in junior high, and 25 in senior high school

This creates the need for:

Two new grade school rooms and one new room in both the junior and senior high schools at a cost of about \$125,000.

Four new school teachers

About \$65,000 more in school budgets

One acre for grade school needs

One acre for high school needs

One acre for parks

One acre for playgrounds

The city will need new employees:

0.84 new employees in the police department and \$4,510 additional operating budget

0.66 new firemen, and an increase of \$2,820 in the fire department annual budget

Four other new employees

at an expenditure of \$15,000 annually for additional street cleaning, garbage hauling, tax collection, etc.

Other increased needs for municipal services:

The water department will have to figure on pumping about 60,000 more gallons each day.

Present traffic will have to absorb those 107 more automobiles.

One new hospital bed at about \$10,000 and a visiting nurse will be needed.

Five hundred volumes should be added to the library. And there will probably be a need for an additional policeman.

The efforts being expended by the various states and communities in the attraction of industry has proven one concise point. You cannot force industry to locate any-

where it doesn't want to. Industry still locates based on all important factor — potential profitability. Industry hasn't yet started locating in a particular place because that place **needs** new jobs for its people. The professional developer working on plant locations realizes this fact and works to encourage towns which need new industry to better prepare themselves to become more attractive as a potential location. Experiments in tax incentives have shown that industry can be induced to locate in a certain place that has the incentive because the company can show more potential profitability with the tax relief. The Federal Government and Congress are considering an income tax incentive for industries which locate in an economically distressed area. Limiting growth of a town that doesn't really need growth is difficult at best because of the insatiable appetite of the business community which wants ever increasing numbers of paying customers. Only by well instituted land use plans, enforced zoning and city ownership of developable areas and redirected tax policies can population growth effectively be stabilized.

The responsibility for growth decisions must lie with an enlightened local leadership. The responsibility for enlightening the local leadership must lie with state and federal governments after desirable and workable planning has been accomplished. Professional developers who are as involved in growth as any other group must become more aware of the consequences of growth and must begin assisting communities with the orderly development of the city along carefully thought out plans and always with an eye on the ultimate manageable size the community should become.

Fortunately, in the foregoing context, North Carolina is a state of small towns. Problems of overgrowth are presently limited to six or eight urban centers. However our state has become a favorite location for business and industry and it is certainly not too soon to start thinking in terms of requiring orderly, manageable and planned fashion.



# Leaf Printing

By Mary Dudley Price

*The Carolina  
Homemaker*  
Edited by Brenda Sargent



What about using a hammer as a printing press? And fresh green leaves for "ink?" Combined with unbleached muslin as "paper," they make interesting and attractive designs. Placemats, tablecloths, and napkins, curtains, aprons and any number of useful articles can be decorated for little expense except elbow grease. And mothers who have tried to scrub grass stain from youngster's clothes know how durable nature's chlorophyll can be as a dye!

The system is simple, though a few trial runs on scraps of material is recommended to get the feel of the thing. The leaves you choose are of the utmost importance for some won't work at all. They must be "juicy" or contain a quantity of natural moisture.

Tomato, dahlia and potato leaves are particularly effective as to chlorophyll content, whereas, an oak leaf won't impart a thing under the hammer! Here, again some experimentation with several kinds of leaves will be needed to achieve the best results. Here's how to go about the leaf printing: Plan a design suitable for the article you wish to make: perhaps make a generalized sketch on paper.



Make a working surface on the floor, because much pounding on a table of less than butcher-block left might be disastrous, using newspapers to form a pad of an inch or two thickness.

Place the cloth on which the design is to be printed on the newspaper pad. Then, using a fresh-picked leaf (gather only a few at a time) start the design by placing the leaf on the muslin.

Cover with a piece of brown wrapping paper and pound over the entire surface of the leaf to force the chlorophyll into the cotton cloth. Pound with the flat surface of the hammer, rather than an edge to get a smoother dye job.

And you won't be human if curiosity doesn't get the best of you with every leaf you use. You'll just have to peak under the brown paper to see how it is going, but lift the paper carefully at a corner or two. If you find the leaf did not print solidly or as green as you wanted, or if you did not pound it evenly, you can splice out the effect with a second leaf placed carefully over the first.

Continue this until you have all the design completed. The chlorophyll will not keep the same shade of green, but it will remain green through many launderings.

Further decorations can be added to the muslin after leaves are put on. Circles to resemble abstract flowers and straight line borders can be tie-dyed. The muslin can be left its natural color or dyed with any commercial dye. A particularly interesting burnt orange can be achieved by dipping the leaf decorated cloth into a solution of copperas (hydrated ferrous sulfate) and giving it a soda bath.







## FASHION FAVORITES



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Teen  
10-16

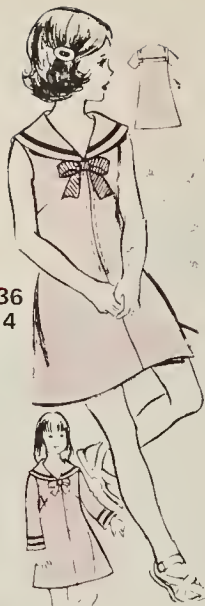


4789  
Sizes  
8-18



4552  
SIZES  
8-18

9236  
6-14



4834  
Sizes  
10½-20½



4743  
Sizes  
8-20

## ABOUT THE HOUSE

### Waistline Changes on Newest Patterns

Patterns made in the last few months are larger in the waist.

They are larger by one inch on the basic body measurement chart for a adult women's sizes except junior petite where the change is one-half inch.

This change has not been publicized on the pattern. Therefore, the only way home sewers could have found out about the change is if they measured themselves and checked the body measurement charts each time they bought a pattern.

The woman who measures the pieces of a new pattern and compares them to her own measurements before cutting into a fabric will not be affected.

But the woman who follows the pattern as it is printed, because a size 12 fit her six months ago, may find surprise at the waistline.

### Lift Lint

For an easy and inexpensive way to clean lint off velvet, use an old nylon stocking. By gently rubbing the fabric with the stocking, you can take lint and dust off very quickly and very easily.

### Another Use for Shoe Bag

A shoe bag in a cleaning closet will hold bottles and jars of cleaner brushes, sponges, etc.

### To Freshen Jars

To deodorize jars or bottles of almost any odor, use a strong solution of dry mustard and water.

If you have any helpful hints or special information that you would like to share with our readers, send them to: About the House, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

Pattern No. 4834 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½

Pattern No. 9226 is cut in Teen sizes 10, 12, 14, and 16

Pattern No. 9236 is cut in Children's sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14

Pattern No. 4743 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20

Pattern No. 4552 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18

Pattern No. 4789 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18

Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to:  
CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York,  
N.Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.  
Be sure to include your full address, zip code and pattern size.



# KITCHEN CORNER

# NEEDLE CRAFT

## THE MAKINGS OF A MIRCALE

This month's recipe for Fruit Casserole, sent in by Mrs. Clarence Garner of Pinehurst, reminds me of the first peach cobbler I ever attempted to make. I wasn't very experienced in the kitchen at that time and yet my mouth was watering for the cobbler, so a friend suggested a recipe that couldn't fail. Even the most inept cook could manage it — the only requirement being that you at no time stir the ingredients together after dumping them into the cake pan. It sounded absurd! Well, this is not a sad story; my peach cobbler miraculously turned out and was chewy and delicious beyond my wildest expectations. I have long since lost that recipe and I am excited to find it once again in Mrs. Garner's Fruit Casserole. I hope you beginners as well as experts of the kitchen will share my enthusiasm for it.

A note of caution: If you are using canned fruit with its own sugar syrup, be sure to make adjustments in the amount of sugar and milk you use.

If you have a favorite recipe that you would like to share through this column, send it to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell us something about the recipe and any helpful tips you have discovered in preparing it, your family and the name of the EMC that serves you. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

## CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

### Fruit Casserole

Submitted by Mrs. Clarence Garner, Box 545, Pinehurst.

Pre-heat the casserole dish with stick of butter in it.

Mix in another dish:

1 cup of flour  
1 cup of sugar  
1 cup of milk

Stir these three ingredients well and then pour into casserole dish over the butter. DO NOT STIR AT ANY TIME. Put fruit in dish on top of the batter and sprinkle sugar on top. Bake for 30 minutes at 325 or 350 degrees.

7220

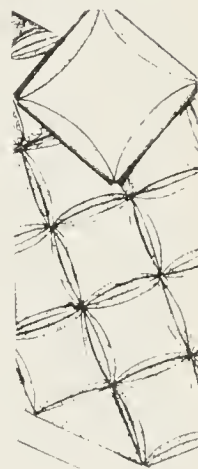


### Pattern No. 7220

Pop on this cozy poncho with contrast color edging on breezy Spring days

### Pattern No. 7196

Save steps! Quilt as you sew this Attic Window quilt — no interlining is necessary.



7196

7134



### Pattern No. 7134

Top off your outfits with this vibrant new vest. Wear it backwards for more variety.



7076

### Pattern No. 7076

Delight a knitter with this clever chair-side bag. Tie the bag to the chair and keep your lap free.

Send 75 cents (no stamps) for each pattern to:  
CAROLINA COUNTRY, Needlecraft Dept., Box  
162, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y.  
10011. Print your name and full address with  
zip code and include the pattern number you want.



# CONSUMER NEWS

*This article has been prepared by the North Carolina State Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division. If you have a complaint or information about unfair or deceptive trade practices, notify the Consumer Protection Division, Office of the Attorney General, P.O. Box 629, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.*

Many people buy cemetery lots before they are needed. Such purchases are often appreciated by survivors, who then can be sure the final resting place is in accord with a person's wishes. Some cemeteries are operated by churches, some by local governments, and some by persons who hope to make a profit from their operations. We have received two types of complaints about commercial cemetery operations.

Complaints have come to us from people who signed contracts to buy vaults and grave markers on a pre-need basis. The cemetery ownership changed before the products were delivered and the new owners would not honor the contracts of the former owners. When this happens, payment could be made twice. Once by the deceased person who bought the products during his or her lifetime, and again by the decedent's estate.

In one instance, a cemetery operation went out of business. The land was sold to an out-of-state company which continued to sell lots and vaults and markers on a pre-need basis. However, customers of the former company had signed time payment contracts for vaults and markers, and these contracts had been sold to a South Carolina finance company. The finance company had paid the former cemetery owners for these contracts, and insisted on payment according to the contract terms. The new owners of the cemetery had received no payment for vaults and markers, and would not deliver them to lot owners.

The present law of North Carolina does not protect cemetery lot owners who purchase vaults and markers in advance of the need, when delivery is not made immediately. When delivery is needed at some time in the future, the company which collected the money may be out of business or financially unable to provide the

merchandise. Those who are interested in the purchase of vaults and markers should, therefore, use caution in buying such merchandise in advance of need.

The second type of complaint involves a practice which has been described as "reloading". Many new cemeteries first engage in a campaign to sell lots on a pre-need basis. Often these lots are paid for on a time-payment basis, and the contracts might not be paid out for several years. Some time after the lot sales program has ended, new sales promotions have been initiated. These later sale promotions are designed to create additional income, either for the cemetery owners or roving sales crews, or both. The lot owners are systematically contacted. They are offered a package which includes poured-in-place concrete vaults and grave markers. The charge is usually in excess of \$1000, and new-time payment contracts often are obtained and sold to financing institutions. Presumably, the term "reload" is derived from the practice of loading the purchasers with debt a second time.

Complaints about this "reload" practice are usually directed toward the high pressure salesmanship which is used on lot owners. We have received information that certain groups cover a wide area of the United States, coming into a community just for the purpose of engaging in one of these sales campaigns. There have been reported instances of outright purchase of cemeteries for such a purpose, or contracts made with cemetery owners who leave all sales activities in the hands of the promoters. Some promotions have included the attraction of a "free" lot to one member of the family. The sales effort is then directed toward lots for other members of the family, and the vaults and markers.

We believe that North Carolinians should be informed of these complaints. Informed consumers can then make a reasonable choice as to the purchase of materials that might not be used for dozens of years, and might not be available at the time of need.

## BEST OF BOOKS

NEW EYES FOR OLD: Nonfiction Writings by Richard McKenna. John F. Blair, Publisher, Winston-Salem. 143 pp. \$5.95.

Lecturers to journalists-in-training often allude to the two prerequisites to becoming a writer. First, you must read. Second, you must write. There may be other useful items, but these two are necessary.

This abbreviated book was put together from public speeches made by Richard McKenna, best known for his authorship of *The Sand Pebbles*, by his wife Eva Grice McKenna and Mrs. Shirley Graves Cochrane of Chapel Hill.

The most vivid impression derived from reading these printed lectures is the extraordinary appreciation of books—good books and others—which McKenna had even as a young sailor in the peacetime U.S. Navy.

At an early age he learned that literature has its own special kind of magic. We see him reading and rereading passages from favorite volumes, and spending a good share of his meager finances in the used bookshops of Shanghai, where—as he tells it—incredible bargains could be found.

He reserves a special niche for the Wilson Library at Chapel Hill, not because it was there that he met his future wife (although this must have played a part) but because there he became "familiar at last with one of the very large, top-level libraries of the United States."

He has warm praise for Josephus Daniels, the Raleigh editor who as Secretary of the Navy made "Every Battleship a School," and makes clear his debt to "Uncle Josephus" for lasting reforms which benefited him during his years in service.

One of the talks published here tells how McKenna's major work, *The Sand Pebbles*, came into being—first a short story about adventures in China, how he picked the name of his fictional gunboat, and how the work was done—with the due appreciation for the skills of his editor who helped him round it into place.

In the 143 pages of this book you get to know Richard McKenna better than you probably did from reading his longer novel, and he seems a nice guy to know.

Frank Jeter





# POET'S CORNER

VERSES FROM OUR READERS

## The First Easter

In a garden high unto Calvary,  
On a Mediterranean hill, a rock-hewn  
omb, lay Jesus; when suddenly  
The earth did feel the trembling  
Of a mighty quake; and the sealing stone.  
Rolled away, and Christ walked  
forth into the garden on that  
first Eastery day.  
The sun rose in majestic brilliance,  
Ecstasy the birds did sing;  
The flowers bloomed in profusion  
The temple bells did ring,  
When Christ walked forth into  
The garden on that first  
Easterday.

Mrs. John Stephens  
Newport

## It's April!

Virginia and Carolina  
Are in April's arms today.  
Hosts of Silver-throated peepers  
Chime the news when dusk is gray  
While wisteria's purple fragrance  
Twines far upward out of sight  
Slender dogwood's rustling blossoms  
Storm the hills with snowy white.  
Purple martins twitter softly,  
Circling gently, rising high.  
Daffodils of shining yellow  
Flutter neath a deep blue sky.  
And the haunting radiant beauty  
Of azaleas bright and gay  
Should call me and compel me  
Where I half a world away.

Mrs. Keith Mullet  
Pantego

## Thoughts on the Arrival of Spring

The lovely springtime now is here.  
Our hearts are gay and filled with cheer.  
The cold cruel winter that we fear  
Will not return until next year.  
And so with feelings most sincere,  
We welcome springtime, oh so dear!

Kay Shuford  
Rt. 1, Cherryville

## Springtime

Spring awakes the earth,  
Flowers burst forth in bloom.  
The birds sing a new song  
To erase winter's gloom.  
Springtime is a welcome season  
Brings life to the earth.  
Everything enjoys it the fullest,  
All around there is new birth.

Madge Groves  
Gastonia

## Springtime in North Carolina

When the dogwood blooms again in North  
Carolina  
And the woodland trails are more than fair  
to see  
I want to wander back to North Carolina —  
To behold that rare and gorgeous sym-  
phony.  
Where the pine trees and the Cottonwood  
still beckon  
To come back where there is lots of elbow  
room,  
Where the bull frogs in the swamp lands  
serenade us  
When the red bud and the dogwood are in  
bloom.  
When the bass fish in the shadowed pools  
are hiding  
When big fish on the ripples idly play;  
When the cat fish beyond the river's bend  
are biting  
I'll hit the trail back North Carolina way.  
When robins in the old fence row are  
nesting  
Right well we know that winters met it's  
doom —  
And the balmy breezes warm us from the  
South Land  
When those red buds and those dogwoods  
are in bloom.  
Just give to me a line that has been tested  
Attach it to a limber bamboo pole —  
and let me wander with it unmolested  
To some forgotten old time fishin' hole.  
Let me drink deep while strolling by  
the river  
Of all the beauty done on nature's loom,  
For with rapture honest hearts will often  
quiver —  
When those North Carolina dogwood  
flower bloom

William E. Wickliff  
New Castle, Indiana

## Spring Morning

A bright morning sun  
Cooled by a gentle breeze,  
A bucket of fertilizer  
and a packet of seeds.  
The sharp blade of the plow  
Rips through the still sleepy earth,  
A crow watches cagerly  
And boldly caws its mirth.  
Fragrance from spring flowers  
Mingles with the scent of wild onions,  
Energy spurred by cagerness  
Overcomes rheumatis and bunions.

Edna Sawyer  
Havelock

The wheel of fortune spins  
Us go from rags to riches  
When fortune smiles the yoke  
Too big to fit his breeches  
And though a man may feel so tall  
When money calls his cues,  
In truth, he really is too small  
To fill a big one's shoes.  
Though most are poor, 't is just as well,  
For here's a truth that hurts:  
The newly rich oft times excel  
At stuffing bigger shirts!

Paul Ellis Bowman  
Route 5, Hickory

## COUNTRY RECORDS

— and Tape Cartridges. Jimmy Rodgers  
— Carter Family — Mac Wisemen —  
Curly Fox — Charlie Pride — Bill Monroe  
— Jimmy Martin — J.E. Mainer —  
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glass of water. Comb through  
hair, put up on regular curlers or pins. Overnight  
hair takes on soft lustrous casual waves and  
curls as lovely as natural wavy hair. Safe for all  
types hair, even dyed hair. And no matter how  
damp or rainy the weather, your hair stays as  
neat and wavy the 7th day as the first. Condi-  
tions dry hair. It's amazing. Guarantee satisfac-  
tion or money back. Send only \$2.00 for enough  
RINSA RAMA concentrate to make over full  
quart. Special 3 bottles only \$5.00. If C.O.D.  
postage extra. Write for RINSA RAMA to  
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4295 South Ohio Street,  
Michigan City, Ind. 46360



# "What do you do about a friend who teases you, but if you tease her, she gets very angry?"

"I think that I would talk to my friend rather frankly, and tell her that she should be willing to take some teasing if she is going to tease others. She should be a good sport."

Janet Weeks  
Rt. 1, Box 308-B  
Clinton

*Janet is 10 and attends Midway Elementary School. Her hobbies are playing basketball, swimming and driving hondas. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Weeks, are served by South River EMC.*

"I think that you should ask her not to tease you if you can't tease her back. Try to make her understand that she isn't being fair to you like friends should be to each other. If this doesn't work ask her how she would feel if you acted like she does."

Cheryl Lawton  
Rt. 2, Box 334  
Burgaw

*Cheryl is 16 and a junior at Atkinson High School. Her hobbies are collecting old coins and reading novels. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lawton, Jr., her parents, are served by Four County EMC.*

"I think you should remind your friend of the Golden Rule — 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.' She'll get the message."

Kathleen Newsome  
Rt. 1, Box 197  
Pendleton

*Kathleen is 17 and a senior at Northampton County High School. Her hobbies are reading, sewing and cooking. The Newsome family is served by Roanoke EMC.*

"Try to tell her it's all in fun. Tell her that when she teases you, you know she is not really serious and you are not serious when you tease her. If she still gets angry, do a little less teasing yourself. After a while she may grow out of it."

Joel Anderson  
Rt. 1, Box 509  
Bessemer City

*Joel is 15 and attends Bessemer City Senior High School as a sophomore. His favorite pastimes are writing, playing records, raising animals and studying French. His family is served by Rutherford EMC.*

## TEEN ROUNDTABLE

### NEXT QUESTION

If your neighbor had a rooster that woke you up very early every morning, what would you do?

This question was submitted by Billy Kokoruda. Billy is 12 years-old and goes to Upchurch Jr. High. He likes playing football and collecting things. His family is served by Lumbee River EMC.

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602 at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself — your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name and the name of the electric membership Corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5. If you want to submit a question, send it along and for each one used the sender will get a \$5 check.





I read your editorial of January 1973 (No More Land or Water to Waste) with great interest. You are to be applauded for the constructive and far-sighted reactions you expressed to the results of unplanned growth in your beautiful state. As one who has a hideaway in the hills of western North Carolina, I have been appalled at the tasteless and wasteful way in which much of the state's most useful and beautiful land and water is being exploited.

Hopefully, enough North Carolinians will listen to what you have to say and will act promptly enough to enable the state to avoid the grief it seems determined to heap upon those who love it.

Hal Scott  
Executive Director  
Florida Audubon Society  
Maitland, Fla.

When your magazine was Carolina Farmer and you were its new editor, you wrote a series of delightful little essays on North Carolina. I came upon one the other day that I had saved. It appeared in the issue of July 1967. It read just as good today as it did to me six years ago.

How come we get only ponderous editorials out of you these days? These are a terrific letdown from the man who interviewed the goats on Eniwetok.

H.G. Trotter  
Charlotte

Editor's Note: When things happen which adversely affect the EMCs and their members, their editor should speak up for them. But we'll certainly try to avoid being ponderous every month.

I am so pleased with my Carolina Country Cookbook. I made several of the recipes from the magazine but didn't put them aside and don't know where to look for them now. So I was happy to find the recipes for meat loaf and swiss steak supreme in the book. Very good. I recommend them.

Mrs. Jessie F. Phillips  
Stony Point, N.Y.

I'm interested to find you criticizing the President for arbitrarily invading the province of Congress and violating its authority. It is my opinion that you who are supporters of rural electrification, soil conservation and the various human welfare programs should have been doing your talking last September and October. It is too late to be shedding crocodile tears now over the acts of the President that were just as clear in his actions over the last 30 years as they have been during the months of January and February. If you will review his speeches in 1946 when he ran for Congress, in 1950 when he ran for the Senate and in 1952 when he ran for Vice-President, you will see that he has advocated making the poor poorer and the rich richer. He has opposed labor, welfare, and all the programs designed to benefit humanity. I have little sympathy for farm leaders, REA employees and welfare workers who either voted for Nixon or kept quiet throughout last fall, many of them actively working on behalf of his

candidacy. Now, after he has taken their jobs and thrown away the various projects they had planned, such disaster should come.

Since the election, Mr. Nixon has added some 8 billion dollars in human welfare at the same time he has added 19 billion in corporate welfare, which includes 7 billion in military contract overrun and other billions in subsidies, tax credits and over-payments that add to the corporate welfare.

It is my hope that magazines like yours throughout North Carolina and all the people and organizations that are shocked by the recent action of the President will move from criticism to constructive action, and will begin now to organize the power of the people and help them to define what it is we want and how we can achieve it, and then assist them in electing Congressmen and other officials both state and national who will be responsive to the will of the people and concerned about their welfare.

Claude C. Shotts  
Guilford College  
Greensboro

## Where will the money come from when an accident or sickness cuts off your income?

Will you have to apply for a second mortgage on your home or dip into your savings account? Instead, enjoy peace of mind with the Income Protection Insurance Plan available to you as a member of a North Carolina Rural Electric Cooperative.

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Kemper Open at Charlotte's Quail Hollow Country Club bids for Golfdom's best with a \$200,000 purse.

# GOLF STATE, U. S. A.

By Paul Phillips  
State Travel Editor

One of golfdom's most quoted truisms is "drive for show and putt for dough."

The pro golfer with the "Midas" touch could turn golf into gold in North Carolina during the 1973 Professional Golf Association (PGA) tour.

North Carolina is the richest lay-over for the play-for-play pilgrims. Five tournaments will put up \$1,160,000 on the golf cash register.

Florida, currently scheduled to host seven tour stops, ranks second in prize cash with \$1,060,000. California, with six tournaments, has a \$995,000 total.

North Carolina soared over the \$1 million mark when Pinehurst Country Club announced it would host the World Open Golf Championship November 6-18. The sponsor, Diamondhead Corporation (owners of Pinehurst, Inc.) also sent vibes through the golf world with the announcement that the tournament winner would walk away with \$100,000. Total prize money will be \$500,000, and both figures are all-time high for the PGA tour.

The richest tournament in PGA history joins one of the oldest and

golf's only pro double header in the North Carolina lineup.

Spring in North Carolina means golf, and golf in spring means the Greater Greensboro Open, and it happens to be one of the oldest stops on the tour. This year's GGO, March 29-April 1, is the 36th annual and, as usual, will be played over the testy Sedgefield Country Club. Purse money is \$210,000.

Charlotte's Quail Hollow Country Club will again host the Kemper Open. This \$200,000 prize money event is May 31-June 3.

Professional golf's only double-header — the U.S. Professional Match Play Championship and the Liggett & Myers Open will be played at Cary's MacGregor Downs Country Club August 23-26. The event has been held at the Country Club of North Carolina at Pinehurst the past two years.

The \$100,000 L&M Open is a regular, four-day 72-hole event, while the Match Play affair is a 16-player, two-day event with a purse of \$150,000.

The first two rounds of the L&M tourney are played on a Thursday and Friday. After Friday's round, the top eight players advance to the Match Play tourney, joining eight other

players who are exempt from qualification because of outstanding play in major tournaments. These 16 players then compete Saturday and Sunday in match play. The remaining contenders in the L&M go for that championship. This means that two major tournaments are being played over the same course the same day.

Starting field for the 144-hole World Championship will be 240 players, approximately 170 from the United States. Many open champions from foreign countries will be invited. The first four rounds of the tournament will be played Friday, November 9 through Monday, November 12, with each golfer playing two rounds on the fabled Pinehurst Number Two course and two rounds on Number Five. After 72 holes, the field will be trimmed to the low 70 golfers and ties. The final four rounds will begin Thursday, November 15, and will have to negotiate the tough Number Two.

The game of golf is money for North Carolina in other ways. According to the National Golf Foundation, a regular golf course, excluding land costs, utilities, roads, equipment and clubhouse rarely costs less than \$500,000 or \$20,000 a hole. North Carolina has 334 golf courses.



North Carolina has five tournaments on the PGA Tour. But three other tournaments should be mentioned. There's the American Defender — Raleigh Golf Classic, one of the most popular stops on the Ladies Professional Golf Association Tour. This event, scheduled May 3-6 on the Raleigh Country Club course, will offer \$30,000 prize money.

The Titleholders Tournament was revived last year and played at Pine Needles Country Club at Southern Pines. Sandra Palmer was the winner of the \$30,000 event. There is some question as to whether the tournament will be played this year.

Certainly one of the major golf events in North Carolina is the Club Professionals Tournament held at Beechurst Country Club. Club pros compete for \$100,000 in prize money. This year the event will be held October 14-20.

Tanglewood Golf Course at Clemmons near Winston-Salem will host the 1974 Professional Golf Association (PGA) tournament.

North Carolina is known as "Golf State, U.S.A." This slogan was created



Greater Greensboro Open is one of the oldest stops on the pro tour.

after the late O.B. Keeler made a golfing tour of the state. Keeler, perhaps the most knowledgeable golf journalist the game has ever known, proclaimed after his visit, "Geographically, topographically, climatically, North Carolina appears to have been designed by St. Andrew himself as a golfing state."

600 assorted sweet onion-plants with free planting guide \$4.80 postpaid. TONCO, "home of the sweet onion," Farmersville, Texas 75031.

## Festival Time at Lake Waccamaw



Dr. Rolf Fisscher of Wilmington, a psychiatrist, was one of many demonstrating craftsmen at last spring's Lake Waccamaw festival.

The Fifth Annual Arts and Crafts Festival of Southeastern North Carolina will be held April 28 and 29 on the Boys Home Campus at Lake Waccamaw. Hours of the two-day event will be from noon to 6 p.m. both Saturday and Sunday.

This spring's festival will include more than 150 demonstrating craftsmen as well as writers, performing artists, painters, sculptors and potters. Last year's event attracted more than 7,000 spectators.

Again this April box lunches will be available on the grounds both days, and there is no admission charge.

The festival is sponsored by the Southeastern North Carolina Arts Council, with memberships in Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, New Hanover, Pender and Robeson counties.

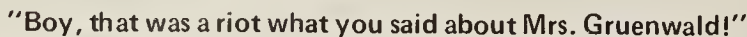
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# BEAUTIFUL FAST GROWING SHADE TREE

IN AMERICA TODAY

- This gorgeous tree is known as the scarlet maple, the red maple, or the EVER CHANGING MAPLE.
- Beautiful Red Scarlet leaves in the fall of the year, and beautiful deep dark green leaves in the spring of the year.
- Grows approximately 30-40 feet over a five year period, which makes it one of the fastest growing shade trees in America today.
- Many landscape architects, nursery men, and gardening experts refer to this tree as the "2 in 1" tree, because of its dual qualities of beauty and speed.
- Now is the ideal time to plant this tree.
- Shipped at 4 to 6 feet — all shipping cost paid.
- Due to the tremendous demand for this tree please allow two weeks for delivery.

## OUR CHALLENGE TO YOU

It's almost too good to be true, but we feel so sure that these trees are some of nature's most prized possessions that we are making you an outstanding offer. Our knowledge and experience of many years and our own research about this tree gives us confidence in the following challenge. If you can find just one negative comment by an expert printed in any magazine, periodical, or gardening book, we will give you any item from our catalogue of over 400 varieties absolutely free of charge. We send a catalogue with every order. This offer is hard to beat! We are sure that anything you read anywhere about this beautiful scarlet maple will have nothing but praise and acclaim.

Actual unretouched photograph of a five year scarlet maple.

**Beauty** — This beautiful shade tree blazes a brilliant red color in the fall and an olive green color in the springtime. Tree experts agree it is the one tree that delivers beauty throughout the year.

**Height** — This magnificent tree grows approximately 30 to 40 feet over a five year period (see photograph) and eventually soars to a height of eighty feet or more.

**Hardiness** — This tree is very hardy as the wood from maple trees is recognized as the hardest anywhere.

**Adaptability** — "The scarlet maple has one of the widest ranges of our native trees, growing from eastern central Canada to Florida, and because of its ease of transplanting it adapts to any type of soil." (From *All About Trees* by E. Johnson). The one tree experts agree will grow anywhere in the U.S.A.

## TO BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME NOW ORDER TODAY ON A TWO WAY GUARANTEE

Imagine! This beautiful tree shading your front yard and the looks of admiration and words of praise it will bring to your house and home. You'll agree it lends lovely contrasts to its surroundings. Now the retail price of this tree is \$4.98, but during this spring planting season our price is only \$4.49. Yes, just a mere \$4.49 for this beautiful shade tree. **ORDER TODAY—YOU WILL BE PLEASED.**

### TWO WAY GUARANTEE

We are so sure that this is the most incredible shade tree that you've ever seen, here is our 2-way, ironclad guarantee: (1) If, upon arrival, you are not completely satisfied, then return for a full refund; (2) Free replacement, for any reason, up to one full year. When have you ever seen a stronger guarantee?

### NURSERY BARN

Dept. NC 4

RFD #1 McMinnville, Tenn. 37110

Please send us these beautiful shade trees, on a two-way guarantee, the trees indicated below.

- ☐ 1 Shade Tree ..... \$ 4.49    ☐ 4 Shade Trees Save \$6, ..... \$ 12.98  
☐ 2 Shade Trees (Save \$2) ..... \$ 6.98    ☐ 8 Shade Trees Save \$20, ..... \$ 21.98

I enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ in ☐ cash ☐ check ☐ money order

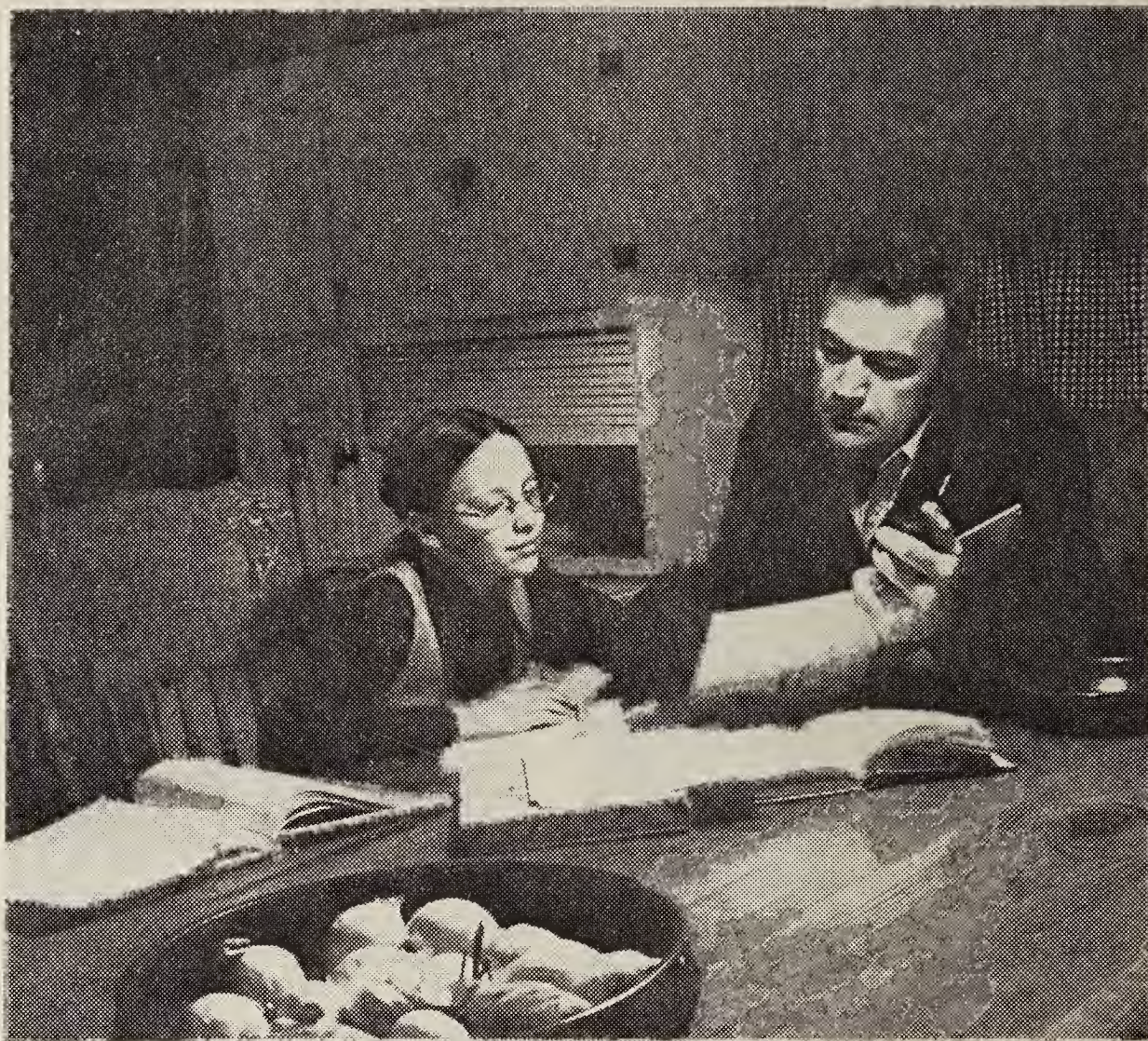
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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



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UNIV OF NC CAROLINA  
AT CHAPEL HILL  
CHAPEL HILL NC 27514



## We've got some ideas for you.

You live in Carolina Country and you're proud of it, right? And when you look back thirty or forty years it's amazing to realize how far we've come.

But what about the future? Everyday you hear about insurmountable problems like pollution, the energy crisis, poverty or overpopulation ... and the list goes on forever!

But there are people who have a few good ideas that could just be the spark to finding solutions to these problems. That's why we've been sharing ideas on community college education and county-wide water and sewer development through our advertising. Because as concerned corporate citizens, we feel that a good idea is worth sharing.

"A good idea is worth sharing."

**North Carolina Electric Membership Corporations**

Box 1699 Raleigh, North Carolina 27602